Bombay Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6TH 1828.

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SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

JUNE 4TH.—Barque Mary, O. Dagnia Com from Mauritius 1st May.

—„—Ship Surry, C. Kemp Com. from London, Downs 28th Dec.

—„—Brig Recovery, R. Patterson Com. from London 28th Dec., Falmouth 2nd Feb. 1828.

—„—French Brig Jean Pierre, Fancoute Com. from Bourdeaux, 28th Jan. and touched at Anjouan May 8th.

—5th—Ship Medina, J. Mordanut Com. from London, Downs 6th Jan. Cape 11th April. Died on board T. Miller Late Commander.

—„—H. C. Ship Abercrombie Robinson, Innes Esq. Com. from London, left the Downs 21st Feb. and Island of Johanna 9th May.

Spoke several Ships on the passage out.

—Ditto—„—French Ship Darai, D. Etcheverer Com. from Bourdeaux and Bourbon 19th Nov.

Passengers per Mary.—Lieut. Gorden, N. I

—Ditto—„—Surry, Mr. Walker, Mr. Boye, and Mr. Wadel.

—Ditto—„—French Brig Jean Pierre. A. Menier, and N. Serris, Merchants.

—Ditto—„—Medina, C. D. Ottey, Cadet,

—Ditto—„—Abercrombie Robinson, Mrs Myra Fenwick, Mrs Agues Hend[illegible] Misses Margaret H[illegible] Home son; James [illegible] Esq. Surgeon Liddle. 23[illegible] terton Ass[illegible]

10 Ditto—F. W. Hill, gent. to be Ens. by purch. vice Golden, prom. to the 3d Foot.

20th Ditto—Lieut. R. C. Oakley to be Capt. vice Langmead, Dec.

22d Ditto—D. Walsh, gent. to be Capt. vice Tupper, prom.

33d Ditto—Lieut. T. J. Galloway, to be Capt. by purch. vice Harty, prom.; Ens. J. Colquhoun, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Galloway.

—T. B. Gough, gent. by purch. vice Colquhoun; J. Tully, gent. without purch. vice Elliott, who resigns.

39th Ditto—Ens. M. Spencer, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Waldron, prom.

42d Ditto—Captain D. Frazer, from half pay, to be Capt. vice J. K. Ross, who exch.

99th Ditto—Lieut. H Terry, from retired full-pay of the Veteran Companies, to be Paymaster, vice H. Irwin, who retires upon half-pay.

Unattached—Lieut. E. Waldron, from 39th Foot, to be Capt. of Infantry, by purch.; Ens. D. Tupper, from, 22d Foot, to be Lieut. of Infantry, by purch.

To be Ensigns, by purch.—R. Sherlock, gent.; J. Minto, gent.

Hosp. Staff—W. W. Barnett, gent. to be Hosp.-Assist. to the Forces, vice Hanly, prom.

The under-mentioned officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay:—

MEM.—Those of their half-pay:—

Capt. A. Chambre, half-pay unattached; Lieut J. Brownlow, half-pay 7th Foot; Ens. C. Campbell, half pay 39th Foot; Second Lieut. J. W. Bennett, half-pay 3d Ceylon. Regt.

Downing-street, Jan. 9.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G. C. B, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Colville, G. C. B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Mauritius.

War-Office, Feb. 4.

29th Reg. of Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Byng, K.C.B. to be Col. vice Gen Forbes, dec.

—Lieut.-Col. Fuller, to be Col. vice Sir [illegible] from 2d W. I. Reg. to be Lieut.-Col. and of the 29th Foot

[illegible]d, of the Royal Marines, to

[illegible]inance, Feb. 2.

[illegible]First Lieuts. of Artillery, [illegible]d previous to the year 1812 [illegible]hed rank of Capt. upon half-

[illegible]s.—First Lieut. J. L. Smith; [illegible]First Lieut. G. Spiller; First

[illegible]—To be First Lieuts.—Second [illegible] Smith; Second Lieut. W. F. [illegible] Second Lieut. W. Patten,

[illegible]ice Gold, re[illegible]o be Lieut.-col. [illegible]ackson to be Capt. [illegible] Unattached List, to [illegible]jor J. A. Gleament, to [illegible]tired; Second Capt. E. [illegible]ent First Lieut. J. Eyre, [illegible]t. J. H. Caddy, to be [illegible] E. Douglas, to [illegible] Second Capt. [illegible]t. C Ot[illegible] vice

jutant vice Northey, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

2d Regiment of Foot—James Stirling, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Daniell, promoted.

3d Ditto—Lieutenant Gustavus Logie Christie, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Innes, promoted; Ensign Arthur Irvine, to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Christie; William White gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Irvine.

4th Ditto—Ensign Alured Tasker Faunce, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Lonsdale, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

5th Ditto—Major George Tovey, from the half-pay, to be Major, vice Culley, who retires; Captain Charles Deane, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Christopher Musgrave, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

6th Ditto—Brevet Colonel Charles Bruce, from half-pay 69th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Mark Napier, who exchanges; Captain Peter Cheape from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Osborne Barwell, who exchanges

9th Ditto—Captain William Towers St. Clair, to be Major, without purchase, vice Hardy, promoted in the 19th Foot.

To be Captains—Lieutenent James Scargill, vice St. Clair; Captain Chaloner Ogel, from the half-pay, vice Edward Powell, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

To be Lieutenant—Ensign John William Hilton, vice Scargill.

To be Ensign—Arthur Harper, gen., vice Hilton.

17th Ditto—Lieutenant Issac Blackburne, from 59th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cuthbert Barlow, placed upon half-pay Sicilian Regiment.

19th Ditto—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hardy, from the 9th Foot, to be Lieutnant-Colonel, vice Milne, deceased.

20th Ditto—Ensign James Taylor, to be Lieutenant, vice Oakley, promoted; Gentleman Cadet Edmund Dalgety, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Taylor.

21st Ditto—James Matthew Strange, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Brady, appointed to the 22d Foot.

23d Ditto—Captain John Millar, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Barlow, who retires. Ensign John A. Mackey, to be Lieutenant, vice Pottenger, deceased.

To be Ensigns—Second Lieutenant John Brady, from the 21st Foot, vice Evans, deceased; Andrew Hamilton Russell, gent., vice Mackey.

To be Adjutant—Lieutenant Gerald Villiers Butler vice Pottenger, deceased.

26th Ditto—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon William Thomson, M. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

28th Ditto—Gentleman Cadet George T. Potter, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign,

31st Ditto—Captain Lambert Brabazon Urmston, from the half-pay, to be [illegible]tain, vice Loftus Nan,

[illegible]theniel Nugent [illegible]egiment, vice

[illegible]the half-pay, [illegible]has not taken

[illegible]en, from the half- George Knox, who ex- [illegible]e difference.

[illegible]To be Lieutenants—Lieutenant Wal[illegible]y, from half-pay, 53d Foot, vice Edward [illegible]alloran, who exchanges; Ensign John James Grant, by purchase, vice Urmston, promoted.

To be Ensign, by purchase,—William Cornwallis Symonds, Gent. vice Grant.

39th Ditto—Acheson Thompson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Spencer, promoted.

49th Ditto—Major Tobias Kirkwood to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Balfour, appointed to the 82d Foot; Captain Peter Bishop to be Major, by purchase, vice Bishop.

To be Lieutenants—Ensign Fitzherbert Goddington by purchase, vice Floyer; Lieutenant David Macandrew, from half-pay, 27th Foot, vice Robert Joseph Keer, who exchanges.

To be Ensign, by purchase—Henry Blanckly [illegible] Caddington.

[illegible]enant James Dawson to be Cap[illegible]d deceased.

[illegible]urchase—Ensign J. Stodd[illegible]

by purchase, vice Singleton; Ensign Nathaniel Kane to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cuard

To be Ensigns—Robert R. Williamson gent. by purchase, vice Kene; Ensign Richard Sherlock from the half-pay, vice Samuel Higgins Johnson, exchanges.

65th Ditto—Captain Arthur Sullivan, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Peter A'Laine, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

70th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon James Moffat, M. D., from the 7th Light Dragoons, vice George Garrett, who retires upon half pay.

75th Ditto—Lieutenant Charles Tyssen, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Septimus Harrison who exchanges, receiving the difference.

76th Ditto—Captain George John Smart, from the half pay, to be Captain, vice George Ogilvie, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

77th Ditto—Robert J. Straton, gent to be Ensign, vice Monk, deceased.

79th Ditto—Ensign James Cockburn, from the 74th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Cameron, promoted in the 89th Foot.

80th Ditto—Major Frederick William Culling Smith, from the half-pay, to be Major (paying the difference to the Half-pay Fund), vice Charles St. John Fancourt, who exchanges.

82d Ditto—Lieutenant Colonel William Balfour, from the 40th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thornton,

87th Ditto—Captain Hon Nathaniel Henry Charles Messey, from the 53d Foot, to be Captain, vice Goate, who retires upon the half-pay, receiving the difference.

89th Ditto—Lieutenant Charles Arrow to be Captain by purchase, vice Young, promoted; Ensign Charles Cameron, from the 79th Foot, to be Lieut. by purhase, vice Arrow.

92d Ditto.—Lieutenant George Macdonald to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ranald Macdonald, promoted; Ensign James H. Mackrell to be Lieutenant by purchase vice Mackrell.

94th Ditto—Lieutenant Robinson Sadleir to be Captain, vice Snow, deceased; Ensign Samuel Mills to be Lieutenant, vice Sadleir; Gentleman Cadet Robert M'Clerverty, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Mills.

95th Ditto—Major Archibald Montgomery Maxwell, from the half-pay, of the Royal Artillery, to be Major, vice Pringle Taylor who retires upon half-pay unattached, receiving the difference.

97th Ditto—Ensign Samuel Chetham, from the half pay, to be Ensign, vice Mansergh, appointed to the 50th Foot.

98th Ditto—Captain Hamilton Edmonds, from the halfpay, to be Captain, vice Spotswood who retires.

Royal Staff Corps—Second Lieutenant William Russell Lucas to be First Lieutenant, vice Cole, deceased; Ensign Samuel B. Hobert from the 26th Foot to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lucas.

1st West India Regiment—Captain James Douglas, from the half-pay to be Captain, vice Ellis, whose appointment has not taken place.

Ceylon Regiment—To be Second Lieutenants—Edward Holgate, gent., without purchase, vice Rodney, who resigns; Francis Brown, gent., without purchase, vice Rodney, who resigns; Francis Brownrigg Bayly, gent., without purchase, vice Stephenson, who resigns; Henry Smith gent. without purchase, vice Jefferson, promoted; Simpson Felson Burriss, by puchase, vice Borton, who retires.

Unattached—To be Majors of Infantry, by purchase—Captain Ranal Macdonald, from the 92d Foot Captain Ploner Young, from the 89th Foot.

To be Captains of Infantry, by purchase—Lieutenant Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester, from the Royal Horse Guard; Lieutenant Robert Hay Mackenzie from the 58th Foot; Lieutenant, Lambert Brabazon Urmston, from the 38th Foot; Lieutenant Hon. Henry Talbot Leason, from the 1st Regiment of Guards.

To be Lieutenant of Infantry, by purchase—Ensign Richard Octavius Ward, from the 85th Foot.

The undermentioned Lieutenants, actually serving upon full pay in a Regiment of the Line, whose commission is dated in the year 1809, has accepted promotion upon half-pay, acording to the General Order of 27th December, 1826:—

To be Captain of Infantry—Lieutenant Thomas Kennedy, from the 96th Foot.

[illegible]William Henbury Davies, of the

Mr. HUSKISSON from "ALGERNON" as being the best comment we can give on the very awkward part sustained by that Gentleman.

TO THE RIGHT HON. WM. HUSKISSON.

Sir,—If I were your bitterest personal enemy, you most irreconcileble political opponent, I should indeed address you with feelings of triumphant exultation. You have now swallowed the cup of humiliation to the very dregs. If that loud and scornful laugh, which closed the debate o last night does not ring in your ears, and tinge your cheek with the blush of shame, you are made, of stamer materials than fall to the share of most public men. You have submitted tamely to the contemptuous contradiction of your public assertion by the Duke of Wellington; you have suffered to pass unnoticed the declaration of your late Premier and colleague, that your quarrel with your late and present colleague, Mr. Herries, was the sole cause of the breaking up of his Administration; and you are apparently content to enjoy the emoluments, not (let me tell you in the name of my indignant contrymen) the honours of office—your word discredited, your political faith impeached, and your character as a statesman annihilated.

Sir, I know you not but as a public man; but after your late conduct, I would as eagerly shrink from the contamination of any plague-tainted unfortunate, as I would now shun with contempt any political association with you. You were virtually arraigned last night, before the assembled representatives of the people, but you dared not encounter the result, and took refuge in a disgraceful unmanly silence. It is possible that the verdict returned may be—"Dumb by the visitation of Wellington,"— and that all efforts to induce you to explain your untoward conduct may be futile: but I will nevertheless place on record the charges which you have declined to meet, that there may not exist one man in Great Britain by whom your apostacy can be doubted, or your degradation disputed.

In the month of August you declared that nothing could ever induce you to join the personal enemies of Mr. Canning.

In the month of January you become their colleague.

In December you tendered your resignation to Lord Goderich, an account of the existencee of an irreconcilable difference of opinion between you and Mr. Herries with regard to the appointment of Lord Althorp, which Mr Herries resisted, nnd which you demanded,

In January you sit in the same Cabinet with Mr. Herries and gave up Lord Althorp's appointment.

You tell your constituents at Liverpool that you remained in office because you had obtained "guarantees" for the continuance of Mr, Canning's system of policy, both foreign and domestic.

Your assertion is promptly and contemptuously contradicted in the House of Lords by the Duke of Wellington and you are therefore liable to the Imputation of having obtained your re-election under false pretences.

You took advantage of a confidential communication of Lord Lansdowne's opinions in order to prevent that offer being made, his acceptance of which you doubtless thought would render your co-operation less necessary.

Finally, you broke up a Cabinet formed by your patron and friend, and coalesced with his and your former enemies. You have obtained no pledge of the maintainance of his and your principles, because you never demanded any; and you have, for the emoluments of office, betrayed the confidence of your Countrymen, and earned the loud and indignant reprobation of the liberal and enlightened of all classes, and of every country.

Here I leave you. How long you may enjoy the place you have so

troubled the house reluctantly; but the disappointment experienced from the failure of an explanation confidently looked for in the course of the debate of Friday last, had spread, he might say without exaggeration, from one end of the kindom to the other. There certainly had been an understanding that the motion for the appointment of the finance committee was to be used as an opportunity for those parties who thought any part of their recent conduct required explanation, to come forward to the house with it; but, to the surprise and disappointment of every one, that opportunity had been allowed to pass a-way. He was quite ready to believe that there was a good reason for this omission—that the time had been for some cause considered improper, and that there was not the slightest disinclination on the part of the honourable individuals concerned to come forward. But as the particular occasion very generally looked to had been allowed to elapse, he trusted that he might be allowed to try whether the inquiries of a simple member of Parliament wholly unconnected with party, might not succeed in eliciting the information desired. (Hear, hear.) He begged to impress most strongly upon the minds of hon. members, that the questions which he should put were meant merely to raise a convenient occasion for the right hon. persons at whom they were pointed to explain. He had not even gone the length of adverting to the subject without first communicating with the hon member for Liverpool and the hon. member for Harwich (Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Herries). He rose in no feeling of hostility; personally, he had no feeling of hostility towards any man, in that house or out of it; and for party views, he would remind the house that he had stated at the begining of the session, that he should not be an uncompromising opposer of the present Administration, but that his voice would be determined by the course of policy which it pursued. Both with the last Government and that which preceded it he had been entirely unconnected. It so happened, he believed, owing to his absence from England, that he had never given a vote under either. No doubt there were members of those Governments for whom he had a high private regard, as well as a political estimation and respect; but that which he was now about to [illegible] without the [illegible] them. W[illegible] near him ([illegible] it was right to [illegible] exchanged a wor[illegible] he came forward as an [illegible] ber of Parliament, desirous [illegible] those explanations of matters w[illegible] occurred elsewhere, which the house [illegible] the country at large were most anxious for. His object in making these statements was chiefly to clear himself from the imputation of presumption in undertaking an office like the present; and perhaps the length at which he had done so, was rather an aggravation than an excuse for the offence. But he repeated, that the motion was his own; and that if any blame attached to it, he was the party properly responsible. He believed, however, that the [illegible] right hon. gentlemen to w[illegible] [illegible]ess himse[illegible]

sent had been constructed. In another place, to which it would be informal by name to allude, the noble lord at the head of the late administration (Lord Goderich) had stated that the cause of the breaking up of the government over which he presided had been the "irreconcilable differences" between the right hon. members opposite (Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Herries), with respect to the appointment of a noble lord near him (Ld. Althrop) as chairman of the finances committee. For that noble l[illegible] he (Lord Normanby) would only sa[illegible] that with the highest feeling of respect for the talents of the hon. member now at the head of that committee, in the whole list of the twenty-three individuals who composed it, there could not be one better calculated to pre-side in it than his noble friend (Hear, hear.) He believed, however, that Lord Goderich had said afte[illegible]ing, in his account of the breaking up of the late government, to some preliminary circumstances, when he came to that part of his speech which particularly involved the differences of the right hon. gentleman opposite as to the appointment of a chairman of the finance committee:—"It did happen, without my being aware at the time such a step had been adopted, that a communication on the subject had been made, though not with a view in any degree to pledge the Government to the individual in questi[illegible] (Lord Althorp), for the purpose of [illegible]taining whether, if ministers shou[illegible] ascertdisposed to recommend his no[illegible]ould feel Chairman of the Committ[illegible]mination as undertake the duty? [illegible]ee, he would tion, I beg to say ag[illegible] that communicamade without my [illegible]in, was certainly also made without [illegible]nowledge; it was the member of the [illegible] the knowledge of from his situation [illegible]Government who, rily be materially int[illegible] must necessaters relating to tha[illegible]rested in all matthat the communicati[illegible]t subject; I mean without the immediate[illegible]n had been made Chancellor of the Ex[illegible] knowledge of the was not made at all a[illegible] settled, and it was not [illegible] to pledge Government[illegible] any way, at least as [illegible] wards—had any objec[illegible] was not intended to pe[illegible] ment. When I learn[illegible] nication had been ma[illegible] which to myself was pe[illegible] but satisfa[illegible]y from th[illegible]

his letter by observing, that under [illegible]se circumstances, and feeling these objections so st[illegible] principle, he felt [illegible] his duty to place his place at my disposal, if it should be any convenience to me to appoint any other person in his stead.' The conclusion to [illegible]ce tainly from that letter was, that my right hono[illegible] tendered the resignation of his pla[illegible] the proposed nomination took place It was [illegible] impossible not to see that that was the obvious meaning of the communicati[illegible]on. [illegible] my duty so to consider it. In answer to my [illegible] honourable friend, [illegible] stated that [illegible] greatly misunderstood [illegible] share I had in previous [illegible] called a[illegible] explanation. I explained to him [illegible] writing, a[illegible] to your lords[illegible] how this m[illegible] explanation [illegible] I [illegible] him there [illegible] negociation had been settled and concluded without his approbation; for, in fact, I had not been aware of it till it was passed. The result, however, was, that while, on the one hand, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though [illegible] pressed in the strongest manner [illegible] to risk that consistency which is the confirm[illegible] of the Government, and though the mo[illegible] endeavours were made to satisfy him [illegible] was no sufficient reason for the obje[illegible] felt to the proposed nomination, a[illegible] ferred to his first letter, which involve[illegible] signation as the necessary consequen[illegible] appointment; on the other hand, the[illegible] ry of State distinctly and unequivocal[illegible] not only in conversation, but in writ[illegible] he felt his own honour and character [illegible] involved in the maintenance of that no[illegible] that it was utterly impossible that [illegible] piece in any change," Now the [illegible] acq[illegible] Lord Goderich was beyond all sus[illegible] (Hear, hear.) No man in existance [illegible] utterly incapable of any guile or mis[illegible] tation. (Hear, hear.) And it was cl[illegible] the account of Lord Goderich, that [illegible] honourable member for Harwich (Mr. [illegible] had, in his first objection to the appoi[illegible] Lord Althorp as chairman of of th[illegible] committe, but that objection rather [illegible] ground that the noble lord had [illegible] minated to that post without his [illegible] Lord Goderich had, beyond doubt, [illegible] stood the [illegible] hon. gentleman to ob[illegible]

what had [illegible]
to him the wh[illegible]
This was done [illegible]
the Secretary of S[illegible]
He explained to t[illegible]
Exchequer fully al[illegible]
on the subject [illegible]
by the C[illegible]
offence [illegible]

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on 28 June, 2017

connexion, which were no fa ther interesting to the public than as they might lead to the suspicion that some sacrifice of principle had been made in arriving at them. (Hear, hear.) Those charges, however, as they had caused some sensation in the public mind, had called, perhaps, for explanation; and that explanation the right hon. Secretary for the Colonies had entered fully into in his speech at Liverpool. (Hear, hear.) The characters of public men were, up to a certain point, public property; and he (Lord Normanby) had no hesitation to declare, that he had read the right hon. gentleman's speech at Liverpool with great attention; he might add, with very sincere pleasure. He should enter into no questions as between party and party—between man and man—in his view of the supposed conduct of the right hon. gentleman. He was not aware that any cause of complaint existed against the right hon. gentleman on that account. He said this fully and freely. There was a sort of disclaimer which implied a concealed opinion: his testimony was of a very different character from that. He declared, without reserve or equivocation, that he had always considered the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) as one of the greatest public benefactors,—as the originator of a grand system of free and liberal policy; in a word, as one of the first practical reformers of the age. As he had always thought a reformer in place—provided his principles were triumphant—as a thousand times more valuable than he could be in a slight and inefficient minority, an explanation from the right hon. gentleman, which showed that his principles were triumphant (hear, hear), must necessarily be the source to him of the highest possible satisfaction. (Hear, hear.) Connected with this fact, however, there was a circumstance which he must advert to. He had said that he had read the speech of the right hon. gentleman at Liverpool; he had read reports of it in London papers; and it was but bare justice to say, that he had never read reports more clear, more satisfactory, or exhibiting more direct internal evidence of correctness and truth. By internal evidence, he meant such evidence as could be collected from the tact of the substance and the sentiment being throughout sustained and consistent, and the style in all the papers, with those slight variances of expression which were themselves a proof of the report having been taken fairly. It was impossible to him to suppose that a set of men so respectable as the London reporters, and who discharged their very difficult and important duty with so much ability, impartiality and talent,—it was impossible for him to suppose that such a body of persons should have entered into a conspiracy to misrepresent the language, or compromise the political character, of any public man; but he regretted to say that there were individual, by whom the authenticity of the reports of the right hon. Secretary's speech at Liverpool was disputed. He would not have troubled the house with this fact, if peculiar circumstances had not led him to think it was desirable it should be mentioned. On the last evening—since it had been understood that he meant to bring on his present motion—it happened that a speech had been put into his hand, which was published in a Liverpool paper, and which was materially at variance with the reports of the speech of the hon. Secretary for the Colonies which had been published in the London journals. He was informed that a person in town had stated that this report of the speech which was in the paper called the *Liverpool Courier*, had been corrected by the right hon. Secretary himself.

Mr HUSKISSON dissented.

Lord NORBANBY.—He might be wrong, but the right hon. gentleman had perhaps corrected some report.

Mr. HUSKISSON again dissented.

Lord NORMANBY was glad to have that fact from the right hon. gentleman, as regarded the report in the *Liverpool Courier*, because he could not believe that the report in that paper was correct. He hoped it was not correct; and believed that it could not be so: it had every appearance of incorrectness upon the face of it. It had the appearance of a carved and garbled statement: it was obscure, and often inconsistent; and not more than half the length of the other reports. It seemed as if some part of the speech had been wilfully omitted in it; and, by some extraordinary chance, the omissions were all of those parts and passages which in reading had given him (Lord Normanby) the greatest pleasure. (Hear.) The first omisssion was in that part of the speech in which (according to the London papers) the right hon. gent., after stating the offer made to Lord Harrowby, went on to say—"Notwithstanding, however, these unfavourable contingencies which were observeable in the beginning of December, it was my anxious wish to see the Administration continued by the same men and on the same principles. I wished to have upheld the Government in its then state; and so dear were the principles it espoused to my own feelings, that I should rather have fallen in the attempt to reconstruct its organization, than have withheld my poor services, or have kept back on such an occasion." (Hear, hear.) Important as this part of the speech was, and much as its effect would be looked to by the house, in the report of the report in the *Liverpool Courier* it was it would be difficult to conceive by what accident entirely omitted. (Hear, hear.) The next passage to which he should advert was one of considerable importance. It was to this effect—"It so happened that the Duke of Wellington, after consulting only with one individual, Mr. Peel, who possessed talents and integrity for the public service, came next to myself. I will not disguise from my constituents, that when this communication was made to me, it was in most general terms. I was in fact merely asked if I felt any individual objection, or lay under any particular motive or influence, to preclude me from taking any part in the Ministry which the Duke of Wellington was commanded to form. To an application so general I could only give a general reply. I could only state that I was not precluded by party or party connexions to forego any attention to what I believe in my own mind and judgment to be due to the interests of my country; and that, provided the new administration were formed upon the principles which I had espoused, and which I thought indispensible to the welfare of the community, and provided also I could see a pledge for the guarantee of the due operation of my principles I was not deprived by any pledge or party, or engagement with others, for participating in their promotion. That was the general answer I gave to the general application I received." In another paper (the *Liverpool Courier*) he found the words, that the right hon. gentleman looked "to measures and to the guarantees of those measures." But the passage was not at the same length. Now, with respect to the contradiction given by the Duke of Wellington in another place to this alledged statement of the right honourable gentleman, he would read only one extract from it to the house. The speech itself was short and distinct. He might here observe, that it was not necessary for him to enquire how far it was consistent with the character of public men to offer or require guarantees. If individuals about to enter into the same cabinet were united by common principles, any guarantee from one to the other would be wholly out of the question. However, without inquiring how far any might have been deemed necessary in the present instance he would read the words of the noble duke, and they were such as would, he feared, bear the most limited construction of any pledge or guarantee having been asked or given. The noble duke was represented to have said—"Is it to be supposed that the right hon. gentleman, to whom I understand the noble earl to allude, ever used such expressions as are ascribed to him at the Liverpool election? If he had entered into any such wholesale bargain as he was represented to prescribe, he would have tarnished his own fame as much as I should have disgraced mine." And his grace ended, "But if I gave a guarantee to my right honourable friend, what have I done to the other members of the Government? Is there any body else in the Government but my right hon. friend? Every Minister surely forms a part of it. Every one is equally at liberty to state his opinions on every subject he may choose to propose for the consideration of Government. I appeal to my noble friends, whether they belonged to any cabinet whatever, in which questions were discussed more freely?" Now the inference which he (Lord Normanby) drew from this was, that the noble duke considered the right honourable gentleman correct in speaking of a guarantee, if he placed reliance on the three or four who with him had belonged to the preceding cabinet, but against this that noble lord had a counter-guarantee, in the seven or eight other individuals who went to make up the new one. (Hear, hear.) The noble duke himself seemed to have interpreted the meaning of the right honourable gentleman somewhat in that way, for he said, "It is much more probable, though I have not thought it worth my while to ask for any explanation on the subject,—(upon this part he (Lord Normanby) did not think it necessary to make any observation),—that my right hon. friend stated, not that he had concluded any wholesale bargain with me, but that the men of whom the Government is now composed are in themselves a guarantee to the public that their measures will be such as will be condusive to his Majesty's honour and interests, and to the happiness of the people." He Lord Normanby) was far from stating that the right hon. gentleman could not vindicate himself on this point; but if he had not made any mention of having asked or received guarantees,—seeing that a large proportion of the individuals with whom he was at that time about to act were among those who had been opposed to the ministry of which he had recently formed a part,—he wished in candour to learn from him what it was he did say. He was anxious to hear some explanation on three points to which the right hon. gentleman had himself alluded in his speech at Liverpool,—he meant the Catholic question, and the commercial and foreign policy of the country. He concurred with the right hon. gentleman in thinking that the Catholic question should be one of great importance in the consideration of a man strongly favourable to it, and about to join a Cabinet, at the head of which was an individual opposed to it. It could not be denied that the opposition to that question by many members of the Cabinet would be a considerable drawback to its success. But it was said that the patronage of the minister was to be distributed equally, without reference to opinions on that question. That, no doubt, might be fairly intended, but they had the authority of a right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Peel) for asserting, that the opinions of the head of the Government on that question were calculated to give a preponderance to the side to which they were fixed. Indeed, that was assigned as a reason by that right hon. gentleman for not taking a part in the administration when Mr. Canning was at its head. The right hon. gentleman distinctly stated, that the influence which the situation of Prime Minister gave him, gave a bias to that subject, which was not consistent with his views of it, and therefore he declined to hold office under him. That reasoning was even admitted by the right hon gentleman (Mr. Canning) himself, who remarked that the situation he held was not sought for by him, and accepted only in compliance with the commands he had received. (He Lord Normanby) did not mean to deny, that the alleged arrangements respecting patronage were fairly meant, but it could not be denied that patronage naturally flowed according to the bias of those in whose custody it was; and where the possessor had an anti-Catholic feeling, it must be expected that, in a majority of instance, the patronage would be directed according to that feeling. He had heard on this subject an opinion which to him seemed quite a paradox. It was said the more the government was opposed to that question, the greater was its chance of success. If this were true, any of the supporters of the measure had only to change their votes, and thus give the benefit of their opposition to the measure. (Hear, hear.) But let the house look to Ireland, and see its situation in the last year. It was then not one of apathy and weakness, but of union and strength, and that arose from its confidence in the then formation of His Majesty's Government. He knew that the question respecting Ireland was not one which could be decided at once; but was the temper of 7,000,000 of people nothing? Was it nothing, that they should be suffered to continue in a state of irritation produced by repeated disappointment? He did hope however, that something might be done on this subject in the next two or three months. He now came to our commercial policy, or, as the distinction was made by the right hon. gentleman, to our commercial and colonial policy and he fully concurred with the right hon. gentleman in thinking that the country would derive much benefit in these respects from his present situation as Colonial Secretary. But the right hon. gentleman should remember, that the success of many of the measures connected with his commercial policy was in a great degree owing to the support which they had received from that (the opposition) side, and that attempts had been made to counteract some of them by those with whom he was now joined (Hear, hear.) He could not forget the opposition made to the corn bill in another place. With respect to that bill he must say, that if the amendments proposed in another place were considered of little importance by the noble Duke or by the right hon. gentleman,—if they were so considered by the noble Duke, had not he and those who supported him laid themselves open to the charge of being factious in their opposition? But if the right hon. gent. and his friends thought them of little importance, did not their giving up the bill in consequence of those amendments lay them open to a charge of being captious? (Hear, hear.) The foreign policy of the country was a delicate subject, and one on which he would very lightly touch. He could not, however, avoid noticing the tone of the King's speech at the commencement of the session on one point connected with our foreign policy, and particularly when constrasted with the cordial manner in which the same question had been mentioned in the speech of the King of France. (Hear, hear.) The cold and constrained acquiescence in the treaty of London could not have escaped the notice of the house; and if they look to the conduct of certain individuals before the 6th of last July, what might they not expect from them before the 6th of next July? It should be kept in mind that the noble individual at at the head of the Government had signed the protocal of St. Pebersburgh with which the treaty of London was now connected. He must observe, that regretting as he did the cold tone in which recent events connected with our foreign policy had been alluded to in the speech from the Throne, that regret, was increased at hearing it asked, why our late measures of foreign policy should be called the foreign policy of Mr. Canning? The inference drawn from the assumed answer to this question was that policy was the same as that of his successor. If this were mentioned abroad, in a cabinet or a café, it would be received with astonishment. He recollected that allusion had been made to a note said to have been left in the folio of Mr. Canning's successor, but he had never heard it contradicted that but for Mr. Canning's course of policy that note would have been suffered to remain there to the present hour. He could state that a broad distinction was made on the continent between the foreign policy of Mr. Canning and that of his predecessor. He had never been in any society in which that distinction had not been made; and here he was happy to express his entire concurrence in what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman) to add to his testimony) as to the feeling of respect and admiration with which his (Mr. Canning's) name was received abroad. With that right hon. gentlemen he (Lord Normanby) had had no connexion, and but little personal acquaintance; but he was anxious to do justice to his memory by bearing his testimony to the admiration in which he was held by foreigners. He was now no more, and his party was scattered to the winds. (Loud cheering.) Those among some of his former friends and admirers, who looked with the greatest respect to his opinions, must now not even mention his name in the Cabinet, for certain it was it would there tend only to discord. (Hear, hear.) While thus forgotten or studiously passed over by those friends it was to him (Lord Normanby) a satisfaction to be able to bear testimony to the estimation in which he was held abroad. He could state, from all he knew by verbal or writting communication, that the death of that lamented statesmen was looked upon by the most distinguished persons on the Continent as an individual loss. (Hear, hear.) When he (Lord Normanby) recollected that he was looked upon as a constitutional Minister of England,—when he recollected that he obtained the high estimation, not by sacrificing, but by promoting the interests of his country,—when he recollected that his liberal policy had released her from the disgraceful shackles in which she had been so long kept, had vindicated her honour, and caused her to take her proper station among the nations of the world, he owned he was proud of the high repute in which he was held, and considered his fame as more glorious than all the blood-bought trophies of the noble duke at the head of his Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) When he said this he was aware of the delicacy of the situation in which that noble lord was placed. With respect to him or the right hon. gentleman to whom he had more particularly alluded, he must say, that it was his wish to avoid every thing calculated to give the slightest pain. Whatever were his (Lord Normanby's) political opinions, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had never forfeited the good opinion of those with whom he was connected or in any way, that he knew, got the ill-will of those to whom he was (politically) opposed. (Hear, hear.) It was his intention to have avoided every thing which could give pain, and if he had said any things which was so felt, on man could regret it more than he did. He would not now trespass farther on the attention of the house, but thanking them for the attention they had paid him, he would not further delay them from hearing the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. HUSKISSON rose, but was a few minutes inaudible in the delivery of his prefatory observations. We understood him to state that whether the noble lord was right or not in the views which he had taken of recent public transactions, he felt bound to return him his very sincere thanks for the course he had pursued on the present occasion. The noble lord had on this evening, done for him, what he assured him, he had most anxiously expected some hon. member would have done for him since the moment he had returned from Liverpool. Whatever had been laid to his charge by others, and elsewhere, the noble lord had dealt fairly by him, and exhibited a contrast, by the manliness and straightforwardness of his proceeding which would not, he assured him be speedily effaced from his (Mr. Huskisson's) recollection. He repeated the sincere anxiety which he felt at having a fair opportunity of explaining what had been his conduct in conjunction with others as connected with the breaking up of the late, and formation of the new administration. Though he was not sorry to offer himself this night to the house to give this explanation of his conduct, still he assured them that he came to the preformance of this task with feelings of difficulty and anxiety far exceeding any which he had ever before experienced in rising to address them. If no other interest attached to this transaction than the circumstance of its involving the personal character and honour of the individuals he knew enough of that house from long experience to feel assured, that the would extend to any hon. member, not to him in particular, their best indulgence during his vindication. (Hear, hear) This they would, he was persuaded, readily do, if the matter were really a mere private transaction; but when the object of the inquiry affected the honour of a public man.—and here he entirely agreed with the noble lord, that the character of such a person became public property,—and more especially if at the time the individual held a hight seat in the councils of his Soverign, and by favour of that sovereign discharge the duties of one of His Majesty's most important offices,—when the object became so marked, from that moment it ceased to be of a personal nature, and assumed a great public character, and of equally general importance. (Hear, hear.) Standing, then, in that position, he confidently claimed their indulgence he asked for it and knew he should receive it, stripped of all party inclination (Hear, hear); and he fearlessly appealed to their candour and honour to hear frankly what he had as frankly to say. (Hear, hear.) Before he proceeded to answer any of the observations of the noble lord, or to to touch upon the subject which had now become an important public question, he wished to state, without reserve or equivocation of any kind, that he had not, directly or indirectly, since his return from Liverpool, communicated with any of his colleagues of the late or present Government respecting what he was reported to have said at the election or elsewhere or in fact, that he had studiously avoided holding any communication with a single individual of them, in reference to what he

was now about to say. He entreated the house most carefully to bear in mind this fact, because whatever impression or effect should result from his present speech—whatever consequece might attach from it—belonged to and was attributable to himself alone, for that he was singly and solely to be responsible. He begged, when he said this, to assure his honouble friends that this decision had not arisen, from any want of confidence in them, or any desire to withhold from them any communication which he had to make; but because he felt it was due to them, as well as to himself, to avoid every thing which could have the appearance of raising a suspicion that they had been casting, their parts together, or comparing notes upon such business as this: it was on these grounds that he had thought it expedient to abstain from all communication with them respecting these transactions, until he had the opportunity of being heard within these walls. (Hear, hear.) He wished to state at the outset, that he did not mean to enter at all into any of the transactions which had occurred between the time of his return to England and the period when the noble lord had taken up the inquiry—namely, at the time when the name of a noble lord opposite (perhaps he should be permitted to name at once Lord Althorp) was introduced for consideration as chairmen of the finance committee. He believed—indeed he knew—that it was in the middle of November, his noble friend Lord Goderich, while talking with him one morning at his office upon general business, casually mentioned the name of Lord Althorp as having been suggested to him by the late right hon. Master of the Mint (Mr. Tierney) as that of a person most desirable to fill the chair of the committee of finance, if he could be prevailed upon to undertake the task. Lord Goderich, in this casual conversation, mentioned to him, that he had conversed with Mr. Tierney upon the subject, and that they had agreed, from their long knowledge of the noble lord (Althorp), that he was a most fit person, from his habits of business and talents, to be called into the service of the public. But Lord Goderich added, that as the business of the finance committee would more properly devolve upon the members of the Government who were of the Commons, it had better be discussed and decided upon by them. Lord Goderich, however, did not ask his opinion upon the propriety of Lord Althorp's appointment; he merely alluded to it casually and incidentally, as a suggestion of his right hon. friend (Mr. Tierney), adding at the same time his opinion, that there could be no doubt of the propriety of the nomination of Lord Althorp as a member of the committee from his known habits of business. He (Mr. Huskisson) merely said at the time without at all mooting any difference of opinion as to the individual, that they could inquire whether the habits of bussiness of the noble lord had directed his attention to such points as it would be the business of the committee to elucidate and explain. This was all that passed at the [illegible] rd Goderich and himself, and [illegible] was turned to something else, [illegible] ntal and casual allusion to the [illegible] r. Some days subsequently [illegible] g which Lord Goderich never [illegible] whether he had or had not, [illegible] far communication respecting [illegible] o any body else but most un[illegible] ad not authorized him to make any communication about it to any of his colleagues — some days had elapsed when on the breaking up of a Cabinet dinner for the evening his right hon. friend (Mr. Tierney) asked him if he had turned his mind to the communication which he understood had been made to him by Lord Goderich. He (Mr. Huskisson) in reply after stating his first impression to have been to inquire whether Lord Althorp's attention had been particularly directed, by his previous habits o business, to the subjects which must come before the finance committee, to the sentioned that he had since inclined to the opinion that then public interest would be benefitted by securing the service of Lord Althorp. This conversation with Mr. Tierney was as casual and incidental as the previous one with Lord Goderich, and merely passed between two men who were turning their thoughts for a moment to the means of promoting a public object which they had alike in view. This conversation took place, he believed, on the 19th of November; and some days after Lord Goderich informed him that he had heard from his right hon. friend (Mr. Tierney) he had sounded Earl Spencer, in respect to the point in question, which concerned the employment of the noble early's son: there, again, he thought his right hon. friend had taken a proper course. When Lord Goderich mentioned this subject to him on the the second time, he (Mr. Huskisson) informed his noble friend of the accidental conversation which he had had, after the Cabinet dinner, with Mr. Tierney; and it was then that Lord Goderich asked him, "Is the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed respecting this appointment?" His answer was, "Why, really, I do not know whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer is informed or not of the business. I was not desired to communicate with him upon it, or to mention it to any body," "I take it for granted," then remarked Lord Goderich, "that this is an oversight." Whether it was or not, or [illegible] was clear, that it was no oversight [illegible] Mr. Huskisson's), and he was not responsible for it. He then, at Lord Goderich's suggestion, undertook to communicate with the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the business, for which purpose he required his right hon. friend to call upon him the next day; and he accordingly did; he explained to him at the interview what had taken place between him and Lord Goderich on the subject of Lord Althorph's appointment. Here he felt bound to state, for he meant to conceal no portion of the transaction, that when he had made this communication to his right hon. friend (Mr. Herries); it did not appear to him to take a different view of it from his right hon. friend or Lord Goderich. While they were at this interview, converting upon this and other matters connected with the business of the finance committee, his right hon. friend (Mr. Tierney) unexpectedly, and quite by accident, called upon him, and was introduced. When in the room he informed his right hon. friend of the nature of the conversation in which they (Mr. Herries and himself) had been engaged. Mr. Tierney had called merely to say, that he was going to Brighton on the following morning, and while he (Mr. Huskisson) was engaged in some other business in the room, his two right hon. friends entered into conversation respecting various matters connected with the finance committee, discussed several points touching its formation, the mode of doing the business, the services to be expected from it, and compared, as he understood, lists of names to compose the committee. Indeed, they both appeared to him, at this accidental interview, to have very much advanced the business which he was, in common with them, most desirous to promote. On the 29th of November (the next day) the Chancellor of the Exchequer had expressed a wish to see him, and when they met, he informed him that he had felt some reasons to take a different view of the subject upon which they had conversed on the previous day,—namely, the filling up of the finance committee; and he also understood from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the intention or proposition to place Lord Althorp in the chair had been already made matter of conversation about town; that the names of other intended members of the committee had been likewise publicly mentioned, an occurance of which he very much disapproved. He (Mr. Huskisson) had himself greatly regretted that both on this particular day, as well as on others, many matters had somehow or other been divulged, which it would have been better were it not known out of doors, and more especially under a mixed administration like that which at the time existed. (Hear.) What, then, did he do upon receiving this communication? He wrote off immediately (though it was late in the day when he had seen the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to his right hon. friend (Mr. Tierney) at Brighton, expressing his great regret at hearing that these matters had been divulged abroad, and adding his earnest and anxious request that the best means should be taken in future to present the repetition of any such improper disclosures (Hear, hear); and, that above all, no other application should be made for any member to be upon the committee without further consideration; and a copy of this letter he sent on the same evening to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to show the feeling which he had upon these infernal statements, and in order, as far as the means were in his power, to allay unpleasant sensation which might have been raised in his right honourable friend's (Mr. Herries') mind, from what had passed in this business. This occurred about the 29th of November; and on the 2d of December he had received from his right hon. friend (Mr. Tierney), in Brighton, an answer, in which he distinctly stated, that he felt as strong an objection as any man could feel to these improper disclosures, and felt as anxious a wish that their arrangements and discussions should be unknown, save to themselves. He further assured him, in this letter, that he had never mentioned the names of a single member of the committee; and that respecting Lord Althorp, they were at perfect liberty, either to put him into the chair, or not, as they pleased; and as a proof of this being the case, he enclosed an extract of a letter, received from Lord Althorp, in reply to one transmitted to him, to know whether, in case he was applied to, to become chairman of the finance committee, he would, or would not, consent to fulfil the duties of the office The noble lord's reply was, that if his right hon. friend (Mr. Tierney) should at the proper time think it his duty to suggest his name for the office, and that the suggestion met with the concurrence of the other members of the Government, and provided also that certain arrangements were made respecting the committee, he (Lord Althorp) should not feel himself indisposed to accept the chairmanship. So that, up to the time to which he was referring, the nomination of Lord Althorp, so far from being a completed and determined act, was unsettled and conditional, and had still remained merely as a topic which had been handled in casual conversation. On the day of his receiving this answer from Brighton, he committed it under cover to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who subsequently returned it to him, unaccompanied by a single observation. This was the whole of the correspondence,—this was the whole of what passed concerning the nomination of Lord Althorp,—as far as he (Mr. Huskisson) was informed or concerned. He begged to add fairly and honestly, for he scorned any disguise of the truth, that the matter as it had occurred, struck him as being of the most trifling and unimportant nature, and that although the Chancellor of the Exchequer might have felt some slight at the name not having been originally mentioned to him,—which it would have been, were it intended, though then the slight would not have been from him (Mr. Huskisson)—yet he had harboured the opinion that the thing was at an end, and that his explanations had their intended effect of satisfying all parties. So unimportant, indeed, did he think this business to have been at the time, that he made no further communications upon the subject. It was his duty to add, that between the 2d and 26th December he had never heard one word more about the matter. (Loud cries of "Hear.")—Whether any thing had passed between others, was what he did not know, and could not be answerable for; but he must repeat, that from the 2d to the 26th, he was bound to declare the subject had never been revived with or by him. Before the 26th of December, however, when this subject was again agitated, there had occurred many circumstances which had tended materially to impair the strength and shake the stability of the administration.—Some of the principal of them were nature so notorious as to render it unnecessary for him to state them; there were others which had come to his knowledge in such a manner as to preclude him from stating them there, but the impression that struck his mind from them all was, that the administration, as constituted at that time, was exposed to the greatest difficulties. These were to him ominous signs, which he could not mistake; but, notwithstanding, he could take upon himself sincerely to state, that on the 23d of December, when, not having been out of town during the previous time of which he had been mentioning, he had gone for four or five days on a visit to his noble friend the Secretary of War, in the country, he had determined to use his best efforts to keep that Government together, and had prepared himself in the best manner he could to arrange the business for the approaching meeting of Parliament. On the day of his leaving town, he had stated by word of mouth, and communicated by letters, to some of his colleagues, the anxious desire he felt to go on, at whatever risk, to conquer the difficulties which were threatening. He would rather, he assured them, have ultimately risked his own failure in the performance of his duty, and kept the administration together, than have shrunk, even under the impending circumstances, from the trouble of endeavouring to reconcile adverse points. (Hear, hear.) While on a visit with his noble friend the Secretary of War, on the 26th of December, he received a communication from Lord Goderich, enclosing one from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect by his noble friend in the other house of Parliament,—namely, that his right hon. friend would resign, if Lord Althorp's appointment were preserved in; he (Mr Herries) had misconceived or misunderstood the former touching the nomination, and thought that the Government had pledged themselves to the intended chairmain of the committee. When he had received this communication from his noble friend, he was left at liberty to mention it to the Secretary at War. He did not impart it to him accordingly, and at the same time, after stating the pains which he had taken [illegible] these transactions to reconcile and arrange [illegible] of being able to accomplish it, he did declare no longer, with his noble friends that he could conduct the affairs any chance of being able [illegible] office, and that he of the country, remain in [illegible] was at an end; [illegible] saw the administration [illegible] cordial co-operation on which he had depended was not likely to be continued,—that the members of the Government did not seem likely to pull together in the same degree of cordiality that could assume their continuance; and, feeling therefore convinced, that unless the most perfect co-operation and good understanding prevailed, any endeavours on his part to promote the public interest would be unless, he had determined not to expose them to instability or jeopardy, or to risk his own character or sphere of usefulness, such as it was, by continuing any longer a member of the Government so constituted. He then told his noble friend in the country, that he despaired of being able to accomplish that which, up to the time [illegible] to, he had not given over the hope [illegible] and could no longer consent to rem[illegible] This occurred on the 27th of De[illegible] and on the 28th he returned to tow[illegible] ed upon Lord Goderich. To his [illegible] he then laid open his mind, as he [illegible] the house; he told him distinctly [illegible] question of the chairmanship of th[illegible] was in the abstract of trifling imp[illegible] there were a number of Member of [illegible] quite as competent to perform th[illegible] Lord Althorp was, without meaning [illegible] to disparage the noble lord's just[illegible] But he (Mr. Huskisson) could n[illegible] that the manner in which this [illegible] unfortunately arisen, could not, [illegible] ment, be easily overcome; and [illegible] moment it was indispensably [illegible] particular arrangement should be [illegible] he could not recede without adm[illegible] concession as he knew would [illegible] some as a subject of triumph, [illegible] lower him in the public mind, [illegible] him even [illegible] want of [illegible] diminishe[illegible] the offici[illegible] (Hear, h[illegible] self, he re[illegible] raised b[illegible] vital im[illegible] imposing [illegible] Cabinet [illegible] the grea[illegible] justly cla[illegible] Governm[illegible] this meet[illegible] derich, w[illegible] from th[illegible] day, to [illegible] kisson) [illegible] self as [illegible] it was [illegible] to the [illegible] he had [illegible] Majes y [illegible] in orde[illegible] the sudd[illegible] did cons[illegible] however, having taken any part in its debate. When he had thus communicated his fixed determination to Lord Goderich, his noble friend replied—"Then if you have come to this determination, my government is altogether at an end. If you retire, I will not [illegible] hour longer, and the inevitable and necessary consequence must be the end of [illegible] tration." His noble friend su[illegible] propriety enough, that as the [illegible] Cabinet was connected with the [illegible] ey of the State, and as the head [illegible] department was responsible for [illegible] tant portion of the Government, he (Mr. Huskisson) ought to communicate his [illegible] his noble friend, and pause before, [illegible] circumstances, he proceeded to [illegible] clared resolution. He did wait [illegible] and communicated with his noble[illegible] the same manner as he had p[illegible] with Lord Goderich. He further [illegible] bound to communicate with an[illegible] lord (the Marquis of Lansdowne), [illegible] tion and unreserved demeanour t[illegible] entitled him to the most entire c[illegible] his part. Understanding that his [illegible] was to return to Bow-wood imme[illegible] the Cabinet, which he had con[illegible] country to attend, he thought it [illegible] should not leave town uninformed [illegible] Huskison's) declared resolution [illegible] A circumstance had occurred [illegible] morning which withheld the t[illegible] his letter of resignation to the [illegible] luded to the arrival of the Infant [illegible] this circumstance had postpone[illegible] mance of his intention for a few days, and this delay was strongly urged upon [illegible] was prepared to undertake the [illegible] at such a crisis of immediately [illegible] Government. Yielding to thes[illegible] he was made the medium (at th[illegible] thers, not from any wish of his [illegible] Lord Goderich, whether th[illegible] dissolution of the Government [illegible] averted, by his noble friend's [illegible] the proffered resignation [illegible] the Exchequer—which [illegible] lor of [illegible] to the same parties must be [illegible] tended by an event possibly [illegible] the country (hear, hear) [illegible] fety of [illegible] accepted. It was on the 1st [illegible] (Mr. Huskisson) wrote to [illegible] he (Mr. Huskisson) in the mean time consent[illegible] ing to suspend the transmission of his resignation until his noble friend had decided upon the question thus submitted to his judgment, —not, he repeated, by him, but at the desire of others in the Government. [illegible] members must see, if they pleased to follow him through his narrative, that the letter of the 26th of December was not the sole cause, but rather immediate occasion which led to the dissolution of the Government. He knew that Lord Goderich had urged in the correspondence with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the propriety of his not persevering in his resignation respecting the chairmanship of the finance committee; but finding his efforts ineffectual, he (Lord Goderich) waited upon His Majesty, at Windsor, on the 8th [illegible] ary, and delivered the resignation of his colleagues at the head of the Government; and, looking at all the [illegible] had then [illegible] the Administration friend did that which was [illegible] and proper for him to do in his responsible situation—namely, to lay before his Sovereign, fully and fairly, and honestly, the real state of the difficulties and perplexities in which the Government was unfortunately [illegible] Lord Goderich had suggested [illegible] of the Exchequer, for intended [illegible] by any arrangement which [illegible] posed, he (Mr. Huskisson) [illegible] he entirely concurred with [illegible] that it was wise not to conceal any part [illegible] difficulties from His Majesty, who [illegible] him with the reins of the Go[illegible] The occurrence to which he was [illegible] alluding,—namely, the communication [illegible] Goderich to the King—took place [illegible] the 8th of January. Only on the 10th, [illegible] only two days after this communication and [illegible] Lord Goderich's administration was at [illegible] Lansdowne returned to town.

(Continued in the Supplement).

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6TH 1828.

(*Continued from the last Page.*

and here he (Mr. Huskisson) was obliged to revert a little to what had occurred just at that period, not certainly with any view of impugning Lord Lansdowne's conduct still less to connect that noble lord with the insinuation or imputations to which he was obliged to refer for he should act most unworthily towards that noble lord, to whose fairness and frankness of conduct he was at all times ready to bear testimony if he could for a moment think of connecting him with such transactions, But the noble marquis came to town on the evening of the 10th of January. He had then received no communication of the circumstances under which he (Mr. Huskisson) had been induced to withhold his resignation, and he had written to him to ask if he had resigned, and to know in fact what had been done in the business of the Government. He answered, that he had not, and added, he understood the day before, that a noble and learned lord (we presume the Lord Chancellor) had a communication to make to him, to form a part of the new Government. On the next day he saw Lord Lansdowne, and he then asked him if he had received any such communication, when his noble friend informed him, that he had not seen or heard from the noble and learned lord, and he then asked if any communication had been made to Lord Dudley, or if he was apprized of the nature of any application which was intended to be made. He (Mr. Huskisson) could not answer these interrogatories, for he did not know, and had not heard any thing further about the business; he therefore merely recommended his noble friend not to decide adversely upon any application which he might receive, until he gave it a full and proper consideration. He admitted that Lord Lansdowne had stated the grounds which would render it impossible he could connect himself with the new administration. There were chiefly considerations involving the Catholic question, and other matters arising out of the state of Irish affairs; and he was free to say, that he declared, in reply to Lord Lansdowne, these were not reasons which had force enough to preclude him (Mr. Huskisson) from exercising his judgement, provided a solicitation to remain in office were made him. He was the more desirous of alluding this interview with his noble friend, because it was insinuated that he had been guilty of the trick of sounding the sentiments of his noble friend upon the announced intention of the Duke of Wellington's offers to him of a share of the Government, and then interposing to prevent that application from being made. (A murmur of "No.") He would say yes, that charge had been insinuated; he had seen it in print, and he could assert his right to answer that as well as every other imputation which had been levelled at him. The house must be aware that there were other modes of influencing public opinion than by statements made in that house; and, standing there as a public man, he felt bound to repel the charge which had been insinuated against him else were (Hear.) He solemnly declared, then, that from the moment had the communication with his noble friend the Marquis of Lansdowne, he considered his lips sealed! he considered that he was not at liberty to communicate on the subject either with his right hon. friend or the noble Duke, or to mention the noble Marquis's name in any way whatever with reference to the formation of the ministry. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, if he had mentioned the noble marquis's name to the noble duke, what would have been the inference drawn from it? That he was inviting the duke to make a sham proposal to the marquis, when he knew that it would not be accepted. He might upon this point appeal to his noble friends (Lord Carlisle), and ask him whether he (Mr. Huskisson) did not, when he saw him two days after the communication with Lord Lansdowne, state to him in confidence, that what Lord Lansdowne had said precluded him from saying one word about his Lordship to any person connected with the formation of the ministry. He trusted the house would excuse him for entering into these details, which he however felt it necessary to do, because honesty, plain dealing, and straightforward conduct in publicmen, constituted their strongest claim on the good opinion of the country. (Hear, hear.) In the manner he had been charged with having made a communication to all his colleagues in the late administration, except the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with respect to the appointment of a noble lord opposite, as chairman of the committee of finance; and he had also been charged with having canvassed his colleagues to support that appointment against the feeling of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He stated distinctly now, what must have been known to many persons before, that he never communicated on that subject with any person except Lord Goderich and his right hon. friend opposite (Mr. Tierney), before the transaction took a course which rendered further communication necessary. He thought he had shown, that as far as related to the late Government, he had, up to the last moment of its existence, —up to the last possible moment when it could possibly administer the affairs of the country, —used every effort to keep the elements of which it was composed together. He appealed to his right hon. friend opposite, and to every member of the late Government, whether there had any want of zeal or industry on his part,—whether he had not sacrificed his time, his health, every thing that was dear to him, to endeavour to prevent the breaking up of the Administration,—whether up to the last hour there had not been preserved in the cabinet to the most perfect harmony and good understanding, though out of doors they failed to receive in particular quarters that cordial support which it was expected would be given to the Government. Having travelled over so much matter, he now came to that part of the subject which embraced the explanation which he really thought was called for by the circumstances attending the declaration he had lately made to his constituents. He had now arrived at what the noble lord opposite had been pleased to call the more important part of the subject—(and in that he agreed with him)—namely, the explanation of what he was reported or supposed to have said at Liverpool, respecting his communications with the Duke of Wellington, on the subject of the formation of the present ministry. Upon this point he really must say that he was not prepared to expect that the noble lord opposite would chime in with the animadversions made in another place, respecting his recent address to his constituents, by calling it a gratuitous explanation, as though he had done something quite unnecessary in offering any explanation to his constituents.

Lord NORMANBY observed, that the right hon. gentleman had misunderstood him if he supposed that he meant to cast any blame upon him for his conduct in that particular.

Mr. HUSKISSON proceeded.—His lordship had said that he made a gratuitous explanation to his constituents, and the same remark, he was [illegible] thing of a sneer in another place. (Hear.) Notwithstanding all the unfeigned respect he entertained for the great constitutional learning of the distinguished individual to whom he now alluded, he must confess that he (Mr. Huskisson) retained upon this point much of what seemed now to be considered absolute prejudice and it appeared to him, however it might to others, that when a member of that house accepted office under the Crown, and consequently vacated his seat, and when, his seat being so vacated, he offered himself again to his constituents, and solicited their confidence, or rather a renewal of their confidence and of the trust which they had before reposed in him, it was very natural, and quite in accordance to the doctrine and practice of the British constitution, to make such a statement as his constituents not only had a right to demand, but as they were almost exercising a duty in demanding, when they entertained any feelings of suspicion or jealousy. (Hear.) The doctrines of the school which would oppose explanations between a member and his constituents, was not yet popular in Liverpool and if the noble individual in question, placed in his situation, had attempted to convince the electors of Liverpool that they had no right to expect a declaration from a candidate, or had told them that the King's writ said nothing about qestions and explanations,—not all his (the noble lord's) virtues, transcendent abilities, and high character, would have appeared to them such a satisfactory guarantee as to induce them to return him to Parliament. (Hear, and a laugh.) Having almost by accident stumbled on that unfortutate word "guarantee," he must freely own that he did more than once use the word in the course of his address to his constituents at Liverpool; and he would further say, that under the like circumstances, even after all that he had heard, he should probably use it again. He must freely state the great surprise he felt that this word,—this unfortunate word "guarantee," about which so much nonsense had been uttered, and so much malice had been at work for the last ten days.—should have been the subject of so much misconception amongst the community of this metropolis. He was at a loss to conceive what sort of understandings that class of persons must have amongst whom the statemens to which he had just alluded circulated. Suppose, for a moment, that his right honourable friend near him, or the noble duke, had communicated with him on the principles of a contract to be made:—a bargain to be entered into between adverse parties, having between them opposite and conflicting interest,—if they had thus bartered their own honour and character, how could they expect to keep the matter a secret? Was it to be believed that the noble duke would have sent to five or six gentlemen of untarnished honour and reputation, for the purpose of offering them such an insult? Could it be imagined that the Duke of Wellington was such a driveller as not to see that the offensive proposition, even if accepted, would be useless, because it would destroy the value of the services of those who were base enough to lend themselves to so base a transaction? On the part of the noble duke, of his noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department, and of himself, he positively denied that any such proposition was originated, entertained, or even in the contemplation of any one of them. Would he, he asked, have displayed any prudence (using that word in its meanest sense) in going to Liverpool, and exposing himself to such an imputation, when it was positively certain, that in a few days after, his statement (proceeding from instantly, for such it must have been) would be contradicted by those persons to whom it had been applied. He said, therefore, that he did not retract one syllable of what he said at Liverpool respecting guarantees, he would not ratify it in slightest degree, but he begged the house to allow him to inform them what it was he really did say. (Hear.) He would not be answerable for the precise words in which he addressed his constituents. He would not be answerable to the noble lord opposite for the accuracy of reports of what he did say,—reports made amids the din, noise, and interroption of a hustings at a popular election,—made, too, by reporters, who, however able, skilful, and intelligent attended then probably for the first time an election at Liverpool, and perhaps labouring under the further disadvantage—but of this he knew nothing—of bad accommodation. He was now ready to say what it was that he stated to his constituents. He stated, "that before he consented to form part of the present administration, he sought for explanation, as well in respect of principles, as respect of pending measures, of the general policy of the administration,—that having received an understanding in respect of those measures, and in respect of those [illegible] appeared to him satisfactory, he did consider that the best guarantee which could be offered to him of the execution of those measures, and of the furtherance of those principles, and of the understanding that they should not be departed from was that the individuals who were in some respect the framers of those duty it would be to carry them into execution, were to continue in the office which they held." He considered that he stated to his constituents that the guarantee which he received was of this nature,—that the explanation which he had sought and obtained had been satisfactory to him, and that the continuance of his friends in office was the best possible guarantee that the acts of the administration would accord with the explanation he had received. He stated his belief that our foreign policy would remain unchanged, and he asked his constituents whether they thought the noble earl at the head of the Foreign Department was a person likely to remain in office for the purpose of frustating the treaty which he had framed—thus destroying his character in the face of the country and the world? He recollected perfectly well that he illustrated his argument in this manner. He asked these who were captiously questioning him, and hinting their suspicions, whether it was likely that his noble and right hon. friend should have entered into a conspiracy to destroy their honour and character by a dereliction of the the public principles, and by a sacrifice of the measures, to which they were pledged? That his meaning was such as he now stated, must have been obvious to every person at Liverpool: and that it was obvious to them, he knew for a fact. At Liverpool people were much in the habit of dealing in securities and legal instruments; and when he spoke of guarantee in the way he did, they were aware that he was not speaking of an instrument under hand and seal, covenanting the execution of some particular engagement,—that, in fact he was alluding only to assurances and understandings, that his colleagues would not sacrifice any principle, or forgo any measure, which they had considered as essential to the interests of the country. If he were really called upon to state what had passed between the noble duke and himself he would willingly do so. He would appear to his right hon. friend near him, whether, up to the very morning when a list of the new Government, by some accident, appeared in a newspaper, the noble duke did not consider that he (Mr. Huskisson) was at liberty to wait (notwithstanding the explanations and understandings which had been given) till he saw the construction of the whole Government, in order that he might judge whether that construction afforded the best security for the enforcement of the principles and measures to which he had before alluded. He was unwilling to mix his right hon. friend up in the present discussion, or to induce him to say one would on the subject but he stated in his presence, and he might contradict him if he were wrong, that when the noble duke applied to him to form part of the administration, he told his grace that, he expected that Lord Dudley, or Mr. Lamb should be members of it. He did not ask for any stipulation on this point, nor did he himself communicate with any one of those individuals. He left it to the duke to do that, if he thought proper. The duke made a seperate communication to each. If the duke had omitted to do so, he should have considered himself at liberty to withdraw from any connexion with the administration. Each having received a separate proposal and a separate explanation from his grace, communicated with each other, and then they (Mr. Huskisson included) required an interview with his grace, in order that they might understand the explanations which they had received separately, in the same sense, one with the other. (Hear hear, hear.) He asked of the house whether it was possible that persons having the feelings of gentleman could act otherwise? He had before stated that the reporters, to whose general skill, diligence, and impartiality, he was most ready to bear witness, had misconceived (wh he stated; but his constituents at Liverpool did not, as he had reason to know, labour under any such misconception. He would state the grounds upon which he made that assertion, and he requested the attension of the house, as his character was in some degree interested upon the point; and he would likewise take liberty of requesting the particular attention of the learned gentleman opposite (Mr. Brougham). The letter which he now held in his hand he had received that morning by yost. So far, he was glad that this explanation was postponed from Friday till that night, since it had enabled him to procure the evidence of a witness above all suspicion,—no friend of his either personally or politically,—a witness, whom he never saw in his life until he met him on the hustings at the day of election;—one who, above all persons, was most interested carefully to watch he did say, because he had undertaken to reply to what might fall from him. He should ever feel grateful to the writer of that letter, inasmuch as from a real sense of fair dealing, which always formed part of the character of Englishmen, however opposed in politics,—from a mere sense of charity, if he might use the expression, which befitted the character of a minister of religious who say a person suffereing under unject imputations, —he came forward to give testimony in his behalf. The gentleman to whom he alluded was the Rev. Mr. Shepherd. The hon. and learned gentleman opposite knew that he was incapable of stating any thing that was not correct ("Hear!" from Mr. Brougham); and moreover, he had no motive for any thing which he stated on this occasion, except to satisfy justice. If he had not received this letter, the house would have been in possession of nothing more than his own assertion of that he intended to say at Liverpool, opposed to imperfect reports; but he trusted the house would do him the justice to believe, that in such a case he would have confidently relied upon his character with them, and would not have deigned to call upon any witness to support his statement. Mr. Shepnerd's testimony, however, was voluntary, and came from a quarter whence, of all others he least expected it, and therefore he did not scruple to make stood close beside him on the hustings, and therefore could not fail to hear distinctly all that passed. The letter was in the following terms:—

"Diverpool, Saturday.

"Sir,—On reading my *Morning Chronicle* this evening, it appears to me that the London reporters have strangely mis-reported an important part of your late speech at the hustings, on the day of election. As I stood close to you on that occasion, and attentively remarked what you said, as it was my duty to do in the circumstances in which I was placed, I have a distinct recollection that when you spoke of guarantees, you said you found your guarantee in the composition of the Cabinet, and especially in the introduction of Lord Dudley, Mr. Grant, and one more, whom I do not at this instant call to mind. Of personal guarantees, as demanded from and given by the Duke of Wellington, you did not say one word.—(Loud cries of "hear.")—Accordingly, my reply to what you said was, that I doubted whether, in the composition of the Cabinet, you would find sufficient support for your own libe

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6TH 1828.

(Continued from the last Page.

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He answered, that he had not, and added that he understood the day before, that a noble and learned lord (we presume the Lord Chancellor) had a communication to make to him, to form a part of the new Government. On the next day, he saw Lord Lansdowne, and he then asked him if he had received any such communication, when his noble friend informed him, that he had not seen or heard from the noble and learned lord, and he then asked if any communication had been made to Lord Dudley, or if he was apprized of the nature of any application which was intended to be made. He (Mr. Huskisson) could not answer these interrogatories, for he did not know, and had not heard any thing further about the business; he therefore merely recommended his noble friend not to decide adversely upon any application which he might receive, until he gave it a full and proper consideration. He admitted that Lord Lansdowne had stated the grounds which would render it impossible he could connect himself with the new administration. There were chiefly considerations involving the Catholic question, and other matters arising out of the state of Irish affairs; and he was free to say, that he declared, in reply to lord Lansdowne, these were not reasons which had force enough to preclude him (Mr. Huskisson) from exercising his judgement, provided a solicitation to remain in office were made him. He was the more desirous of alluding this interview with his noble friend, because it was insinuated that he had been guilty of the trick of sounding the sentiments of his noble friend upon the announced intention of the Duke of Wellington's offers to him of a share of the Government, and then interposing to prevent that application from being made. (A murmur of "No.") He would say yes, that charge had been insinuated; he had seen it in print, and he would assert his right to answer that as well as every other imputation which had been levelled at him. The house must be aware that there were other modes of influencing public opinion than by statements made in that house; and, standing there as a public man, he felt bound to repel the charge which had been insinuated against him else were (Hear.) He solemnly declared, then, that from the moment had the communication with his noble friend the Marquis of Lansdowne, he considered his lips sealed! he considered that he was not at liberty to communicate on the subject either with his right hon. friend or the noble Duke, or to mention the noble Marquis's name in any way whatever with reference to the formation of the ministry. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, if he had mentioned the noble marquis's name to the noble duke, what would have been the inference drawn from it? That he was inviting the duke to make a sham proposal to the marquis, when he knew that it would not be accepted. He might upon this point appeal to his noble friends (Lord Carlisle), and ask him whether he (Mr. Huskisson) did not, when he saw him two days after the communication with Lord Lansdowne, state to him in confidence, that what Lord Lansdowne had said precluded him from saying one word about his Lordship to any person connected with the formation of the ministry. He trusted the house would excuse him for entering into these details, which he however felt it necessary to do, because honesty, plain dealing, and straightforward conduct in publicmen, constituted their strongest claim on the good opinion of the country. (Hear, hear.) In the manner he had been charged with having made a communication to all his colleagues in the late administration, except the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with respect to the appointment of the noble lord opposite, as chairman of the committee of finance; and he had also been charged with having canvassed his colleagues to support that appointment against the feeling of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He stated distinctly now, what must have been known to many persons before, that he never communicated on that subject with any person except Lord Goderich and his right hon. friend opposite (Mr. Tierney), before the transaction took a course which rendered further communication necessary. He thought he had shown, that as far as related to the late Government, he had, up to the last moment of its existence, —up to the last possible moment when it could possibly administer the affairs of the country, —used every effort to keep the elements of which it was composed together. He appealed to his right hon. friend opposite, and to every member of the late Government, whether there had any want of zeal or industry on his part,—whether he had not sacrificed his time, his health, every thing that was dear to him, to endeavour to prevent the breaking up of the Administration,—whether up to the last hour there had not been preserved in the cabinet to the most perfect harmony and good understanding, though out of doors they aimed to receive in particular quarters that cordial support which it was expected would be given to the Government. Having travelled over so much matter, he now came to that part of the subject which embraced the explanation which he really thought was called for by the circumstances attending the declaration he had lately made to his constituents. He had now arrived at what the noble lord opposite had been pleased to call the more important part of the subject—(and in that he agreed with him)—namely, the explanation of what he was reported or supposed to have said at Liverpool, respecting his communications with the Duke of Wellington, on the subject of the formation of the present ministry. Upon this point he really must say that he was not prepared to expect that the noble lord opposite would chime in with the animadversions made in another place respecting his recent address to his constitutions, by calling it a gratuitous explanation, as though he had done something quite unnecessary in offering any explanation to his constituents.

Lord NORMANBY observed, that the right hon. gentleman had misunderstood him if he supposed that he meant to cast any blame upon him for his conduct in that particular.

Mr. HUSKISSON proceeded.—His lordship had said that he made a gratuitous explanation to his constituents, and the same remark, [illegible] a sneer in another place. (Hear.) Notwithstanding all the undeigned respect he entertained for the great constitutional learning of the distinguished individual to whom he now alluded, he must confess that he (Mr. Huskisson) retained upon this point much of what seemed now to be considered absolute prejudice and it appeared to him, however it might to others, that when a member of that house accepted office under the Crown, and consequently vacated his seat, and when, his seat being so vacated, he offered himself again to his constituents, and solicited their confidence, or rather a renewal of their confidence and of the trust which they had before reposed in him, it was very natural, and quite in accordance to the doctrine and practice of the British constitution, to make such a statement as his constituents not only had a right to demand, but as they were almost exercising a duty in demanding, when they entertained any feelings of suspicion or jealousy. (Hear.) The doctrine of the school which would oppose explanations between a member and his constituents was not yet popular in Liverpool and if the noble individual in question, placed in his situation, had attempted to convince the electors of Liverpool that they had no right to expect a declaration from a candidate, or had told them that the King's writ said nothing about qestions and explanations,—not all his (the noble lord's) virtues, transcendent abilities, and high character, would have appeared to them such a satisfactory guarantee as to induce them to return him to Parliament. (Hear, and a laugh.) Having almost by accident stumbled on that unfortutate word "guarantee," he must freely own that he did more than once use the word in the course of his address to his constituents at Liverpool; and he would further say, that under the like circumstances, even after all that he had heard, he should probably use it again. He must freely state the great surprise he felt that this word,—this unfortunate word "guarantee," about which so much nonsense had been uttered, and so much malice had been at work for the last ten days.—should have been the subject of so much misconception amongst the community of this metropolis. He was at a loss to conceive what sort of understandings that class of persons must have amongst whom the statemens to which he had just alluded circulated. Suppose, for a moment, that his righp honourable friend near him, or the noble duke, had communicated with him on the principles of a contract to be made:—a bargain to be entered into between adverse parties, having between them opposite and conflicting interest,—if they had thus bartered their own honour and character, how could they expect to keep the matter a secret? Was it to be believed that the noble duke would have sent to five or six gentlemen of untarnished honour and reputation, for the purpose of offering them such an insult? Could it be imagined that the Duke of Wellington was such a driveller as not to see that the offensive proposition, even if accepted, would be useless, because it would destroy the value of the services of those who were base enough to lend themselves to so base a transaction? On the part of the noble duke, of his noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department, and of himself, he positively denied that any such proposition was originated, entertained, or ever in the contemplation of any one of them. 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He would not be answerable to the noble lord opposite for the accuracy of reports of what he did say,—reports made amidst the din, noise, and interruption of a hustings at a popular election,—made, too, by reporters, who, however able, skilful, and intelligent attended then probably for the first time an election at Liverpool, and perhaps labouring under the further disadvantage—but of this he knew nothing—of bad accommodation. He was now ready to say what it was that he stated to his constituents. He stated, "that before he consented to form part of the present administration, he sought for explanation, as well in respect of principles, as respect of pending measures, of the general policy of the administration,—that having received an understanding in respect of those measures, and in respect of those [illegible] appeared to him satisfactory, he did consider that the best guarantee which could be offered to him of the execution of those measures, and of the furtherance of those principles, and of the understanding that they should not be deported from was that the individuals who were in some respect the framers of those duty it would be to carry them into execution, were to continue in the office which they held." 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If he were really called upon to state what had passed between the noble duke and himself he would willingly do so. He would appear to his right hon. friend near him, whether, up to the very morning when a list of the new Government, by some accident, appeared in a newspaper, the noble duke did not consider that he (Mr. Huskisson) was at liberty to wait (notwithstanding the explanations and understandings which had been given) till he saw the construction of the whole Government, in order that he might judge whether that construction afforded the best security for the enforcement of the principles and measures to which he had before alluded. He was unwilling to mix his right hon. friend up in the present discussion, or to induce him to say one would on the subject but be stated in his presence, and he might contradict him if he were wrong, that when the noble duke applied to him to form part of the administration, he told his grace that, he expected that Lord Dudley, or Mr. Lamb should be members of it. He did not ask for any stipulation on this point, nor did he himself communicate with any one of those individuals. He left it to the duke to do that, if he thought proper. The duke made a seperate communication to each. If the duke had omitted to do so, he should have considered himself at liberty to withdraw from any connexion with the administration. Each having received a separate proposal and a separate explanation from his grace, communicated with each other, and then they (Mr. Huskisson included), required an interview with his grace, in order that they might understand the explanations which they had received separately, in the same synse, one with the other. (Hear hear, hear.) He asked of the house whether it was possible that persons having the feelings of gentleman could act otherwise? He had before stated that the reporter,s to whose general skill, diligence, and impartiality, he was most ready to bear witness, had misconceived (what he stated; but his constiuents at Liverpool did not, as he had reason to knew, labour under any such misconception. He would state the grounds upon which he made that assertion, and he requested the attension of the house, as his character was in some degree interested upon the point; and he would likewise take liberty of requesting the particular attention of the learned gentleman opposite (Mr. Brougham). The letter which he now held in his hand he had received that morning by yost. So far, he was glad that this explanation was postponed from Friday till that night, since it had enabled him to procure the evidence of a witness above all suspicion,—no friend of his either personally or politically,—a witness, whom he never saw in his life until he met him on the hustings at the day of election;—one who, above all persons, was most interested carefully to watch he did say, because he had underteken to reply to what might fall from him. He should ever feel grateful to the writer of that letter, inasmuch as from a real sense of fair dealing, which always formed part of the character of Englishmen, however opposed in politics,—from a mere sense of charity, if he might use the expression, which befitted the character of a minister of religious who say a person suffereing under unject imputations, —he came forward to give testimony in his behalf. The gentleman to whom ne alluded was the Rev. Mr. Shepherd. The hon. and learned gentleman opposite knew that he was incapable of stating any thing that was not correct ("Hear!" from Mr. Brougham); and moreover, he had no motive for any thing which he stated on this occasion, except to satisfy justice. If he had not received this letter, the house would have been in possession of nothing more than his own assertion of that he intended to say at Liverpool, opposed to imperfect reports; but he trusted the house would do him the justice to believe, that in such a case he would have confidently relied upon his character with them, and would not have deigned to call upon any witness to support his statement. Mr. Shepnerd's testimony, however, was voluntary, and came from a quarter whence, of all others he least expected it, and therefore he did not scruple to make stood close beside him on the hustings, and therefore could not fail to hear distinctly all that passed. The letter was in the following terms:—

"Diverpool, Saturday.

"Sir,—On reading my *Morning Chronicle* this evening, it appears to me that the London reporters have strangely mis-reported an important part of your late speech at the hustings, on the day of election. As I stood close to you on that occasion, and attentively remarked what you said, as it was my duty to do in the circumstances in which I was placed, I have a distinct recollection that when you spoke of guarantees, you said you found your guarantee in the composition of the Cabinet, and especially in the introduction of Lord Dudley, Mr. Grant, and one more, whom I do not at this instant call to mind. Of personal guarantees, as demanded from and given by the Duke of Wellington, you did not say one word.—(Loud cries of "hear.")—Accordingly, my reply to what you said was, that I doubted whether, in the composition of the Cabinet, you would find sufficient support for your own libe

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tal views." That (continued Mr. Huskisson) may be a matter of opinion with the writer or other persons, but I trust that the latter acquits me of the imputation under which every gentleman is aware I have been suffering so much. Probably he had better read the whole of the letter. (Hear.) It proceeded thus:—"Perhaps, before you receive this, you will have run the gauntlet in the House of Commons. (A laugh.) Should it arrive in time, however, and be of any service to you, I think it but just to put it at your disposal. Ministers of State have sufficient to answer for, without being inconvenienced by the errors of gentlemen of the press. (A laugh.) I take it for granted that Brougham will have some comments to make on the late transactions, but as on this point he may get on wrong ground, I wish you to communicate to him the purport of this letter." (Great laughter.)

After this explanation, he hoped he never again should hear of his having wilfully misrepresented what had passed between himself and his noble friend. (Hear.) His words had already been sufficiently handed about and mistaken. He would now fairly own, that in respect of principles and measures, he was not from the first moment of his communication with his right hon. friend, and his noble friend, the Duke of Wellington, under any great apprehension that they were very likely to differ. Some gentlemen had spoken of their quarrels and differences. It was true there were some points on which he felt it necessary to come to an understanding; but a fair understanding having been established with respect to general principles, he could not discover what was meant by the talk about foreign and domestic policy, except in this sense—that foreign policy was the application of general principles to circumstances which might arise in our relations with foreign states, and that domestic policy was the application of the principles in the framing of such measures as might become necessary from time to time for the internal regulation and the internal improvement of the country. It was impossible to talk of policy in reference to what might or might not occur at a future period. (Hear.) The principles must never be lost sight of, but their application must depend on the concurrence of circumstances and events. If he wished to illustrate his argument, he would say that the expedition to Portugal and the intervention in favour of Greece were part of our foreign policy, and the proper application of right principles growing out of the circumstances of our foreign relations during the last 18 months. So in like manner he would illustrate what he had said respecting our domestic policy, by instancing the measure which he had the honour to introduce respecting the silk trade. He considered it necessary to assimilate the principles upon which that manufacture was carried on to those by which all our other great branches of trade were regulated. It appeared to him that he had on that occasion applied sound general principles to a particular measure of policy. His hon. friend opposite (Mr. Baring), and the hon. gentlemen lately members for Lincoln and Coventry, opposed that measure not because they objected to the principles on which it was founded, but because they did not consider the time fitting for the application of them. He contended, therefore, that "policy" only meant the application of correct principles according to the circumstances in which the country was placed. He had stated that he did not feel much apprehension of differing with his noble friend the Duke of Wellington on general principles, and the house might perhaps be satisfied of this themselves, by a reference to what had fallen from his Grace in another place. The noble lord opposite had been pleased to read a very long extract, and perhaps he might be allowed to read a short one from the same authority. His noble friend had recently made use of the following language:—"It cannot be forgotten that I was a member of Lord Liverpool's cabinet, and in being so was a party to the greatest part of the measures on the principals of which it is proposed to conduct the present Administration. I concurred in those measures equally with the other members of the Cabinet, and am equally responsible with them. What reason is there, then, to suppose that I will now depart from those principles, and what occasion is there for a guarantee?" In these words he (Mr. Huskisson), found an assurance of the expediepcy of connecting himself with the Administration of which his noble friend was the head. His Grace had generally supported the measures of domestic policy which he (Mr. Huskisson) had introduced. He supported the expedition to Portugal. He was a party to the protocol which bore his name. There was nothing—and he [illegible] he always endeavoured to identify the reputation of his noble duke with what he (Mr. Huskisson) must consider their own mutual productions; nothing could find in the statement which he had recently made, what were his own principles and views. Under circumstances he would do well to bear in mind the declaration which he had just made to them of the real principles which actuated his noble friend. It appeared that in order to identify themselves with his noble friend,—for he should rather say, to identify his noble friend with their narrow and short-sighted views—they had, in their loud desire to injure the members of the late administration, run the risk of bringing the charge of insincerity and bad faith most unreservedly upon him. If they were of opinion that they were pleasing his noble friend by giving out to the world that he thought that the expedition to Portugal was sent out upon false pretences, they were labouring under a very grievous and lamentable error; for at the very moment that his ever-to-be-lamented friend Mr. Canning was stating to that house the reasons and purposes for which it was sent out, the noble Duke was vindicating its policy and expediency in the other house of Parliament. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to give an explanation of the understanding to which he came with the Duke of Wellington respecting the appointment of the finance committee. After he had had his first interview with his noble friend, he recollected that he had entirely forgotten to ask his noble friend any question as to his intentions of appointing a finance committee. When that recollection first presented itself to his mind, he was confined to his bed by illness; but he immediately wrote to his noble friend on the subject, asking him distinctly what were his intentions and views regarding it. He now held in his hand the answer which he received to the letter from the noble duke,—an answer which he considered perfectly satisfactory. Others might say, that upon this point, too, there was no pledge, no guarantee, no stipulation; he had never intended to say that there was either pledge, or guarantee, or stipulation except in this sense which he had before explained to the house. Questions were asked—answers were given; no bonds, it was true, were entered into, but upon all points the understanding and agreement was complete and satisfactory. "Call it pledge, guarantee, stipulations what you will," said Mr. Huskisson, "I fearlessly ask the gentleman opposite, and what is more, I fearlessly ask the country at large, whether, in this particular instance, of the finance committee,—on which alone the government has yet had the power to act,—I ask whether my right hon. friend near me has not, both in the construction of that committee and in the principles on which he has formed it, fully, and fairly and honourably redeemed the pledge, guarantee, or stipulation, which his noble colleague gave me? If you call it a pledge, I say that there is already a complete and honorable redemption of it. (Cheers.) I have exhausted the house, in giving the explanations which have been demanded of me. I have nothing more to state as to what passed on the hasting a Liverpool—on which I am sorry to say that much misconception has hitherto prevailed. Having already given a sufficient, and I trust, a satisfactory explanation upon that point, I think it right state distinctly, that I shall not be tempted by any thing that may hereafter be said in any place or in any quarter, to revert to it again; and that, whatever may be said or done elsewhere, I shall consider any attempt to sow a disunion between me and my present colleagues as an additional reason for treating them with increased cordiality and confidence. There is only one other point, on which I feel it necessary to trouble you, Sir, was a single word. A question was put to me, and to me directly, in another place, where it was impossible for me to give answer. The question was this—I was asked whether I had not declared, since the death of my right hon. friend and colleague, that I never would form part of any administration of which the noble duke and [illegible] were members. [illegible] timely, I deny that [illegible] ration. (Lord [illegible] the nature of the [illegible] individual by whom [illegible] pious feeling by which [illegible] sencing, myself, with [illegible] of that great man who [illegible] undergone very many [illegible] will not say any more [illegible] have already said. [illegible] and personal, I think [illegible] cut to intrude my own [illegible] Parliament. So far as [illegible] other circumstances, they [illegible] ner in another place, [illegible] mine, to which [illegible] perfectly unnecessary for me [illegible] addition. It has been a [illegible] of my public life to be exposed [illegible] calumny from two very different [illegible] sons. One of them consists of [illegible] sider all improvement dangerous [illegible] provement implies innovation; [illegible] hose who, in their fondness for [illegible] ple, do not allow them [illegible] to look [illegible] plicated relations of society, and at the difficulties which prevent the application [illegible] ciples to those relations, arising out of the laws and prejudices and predilections of the less informed portion of the community. In the seat on which it has been my fortune to recommend to the approbion approbation of Parliament, I have endeavoured to steer a middle course between these two classes. I know that in so doing I have met with the disapprobation had censure of those as I have violent members of them both; but as long the honour to have a seat in this house, and as longas I have the honour of a share in the councils of the country, so long shall through god support and bad report pursue the course which I have hitherto pursued, and adhere to the principles which have hitherto formed my guide of action. (Hear, hear.) As long as I act in this manner and upon these principles, I shall expect to receive from the friends who surrounded me, and also from the house at large, the aid I have hitherto received with satisfaction and gratitude,

I mean their support and approbation to the measures I have suggested; but if my friends should unfortunately take a different view of the public interests from that which suggests to my mind, my duty is clear, and I know what course I have to take. (Hear, hear.) I have ever held, and I now hold, that a public man is not at liberty to reject the call of his sovereign for his services, making scruples to nothing in the mode and nature of that call which is derogatory from his personal honour or inconsistent with his public principles. It was because I felt that sentiment in all its fullest force, that I acceded to the call which [illegible] did me the honour of making upon me. I feel honoured far beyond my deserts by the confidence which my Sovereign thought he reposed in me, by calling me to the high situation which it is now my pride to fill. I feel honoured, too, by the support which I have received on all occasions from this house, and by the approbation which I have met with from a great part of this enlightened and opulent country. So honoured, I seek no other power; I have no personal ambition to gratify. I have no further honours to acquire; and I say, with the slightest disguise of reservation, that of, with increasing [illegible] and diminished health, and with the natural desire for tranquillity and repose which comes upon all at a certain time of life, I find that I cannot enjoy that confidence which is so necessary to the proper exertion of the duties of my [illegible] I shall certainly act upon the admonition of private feelings; I shall not be slow to seek retirement; but shall be most happy to let the noble duke now at the head of the Government place the seals of my department in abler and more efficient hands. (Loud cheering.)

Before the Speaker could put the question to the house, there were loud and repeated cries for Mr. Hunt. The question having been put.

(To be Continued.)

BOMBAY:—PRINTED for the PROPRIETORS, at the GAZETTE [illegible], No. 10 MILITARY SQUARE by THOMAS [illegible].